Illinois Department of
Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov

Pat Quinn, Governor
Marc Miller, Director

Drought Response Task Force
Agency Report
August 9, 2012

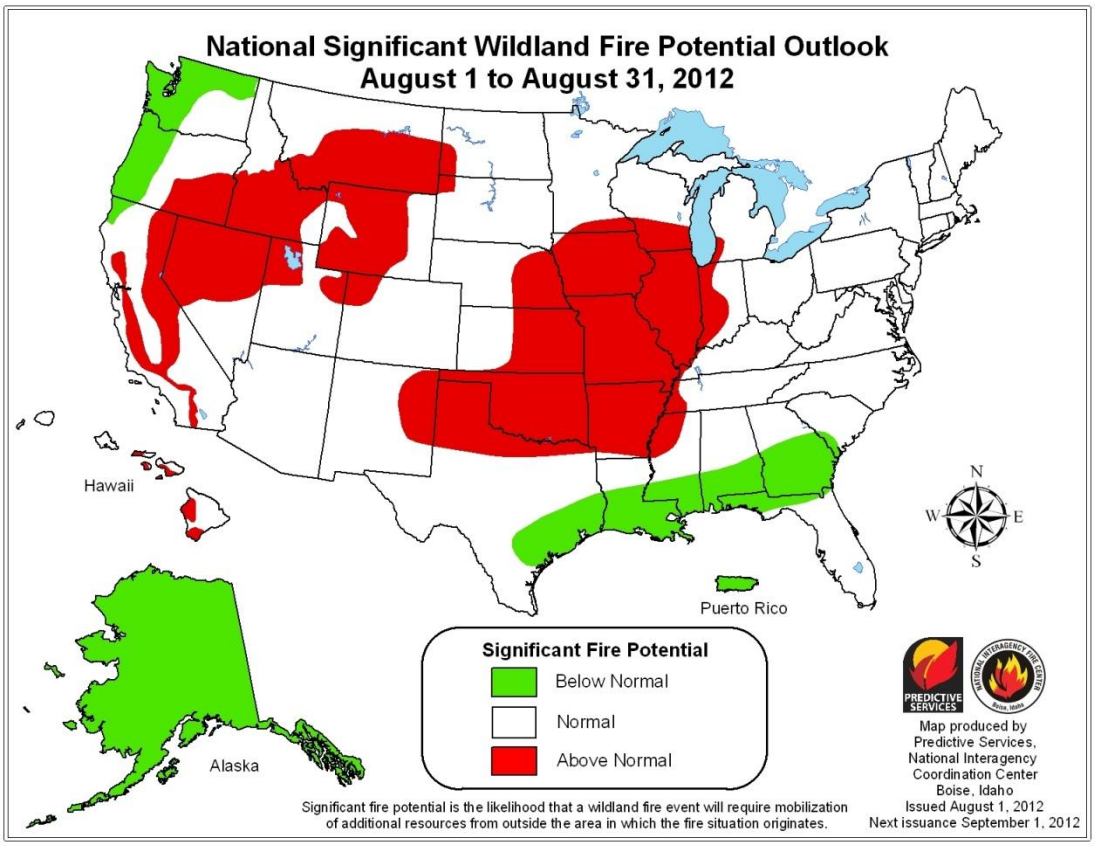
Office of Resource Conservation

Division of Fisheries

Last week no fish kills were reported on the rivers and streams. Fish kills were reported on a few private lakes and ponds in southwestern Illinois, Metro-East area, and southern tip of Illinois. A comprehensive list of fish kills for the drought duration is attached. This trend may continue and even get worse if the drought and heat continues:

Division of Forestry

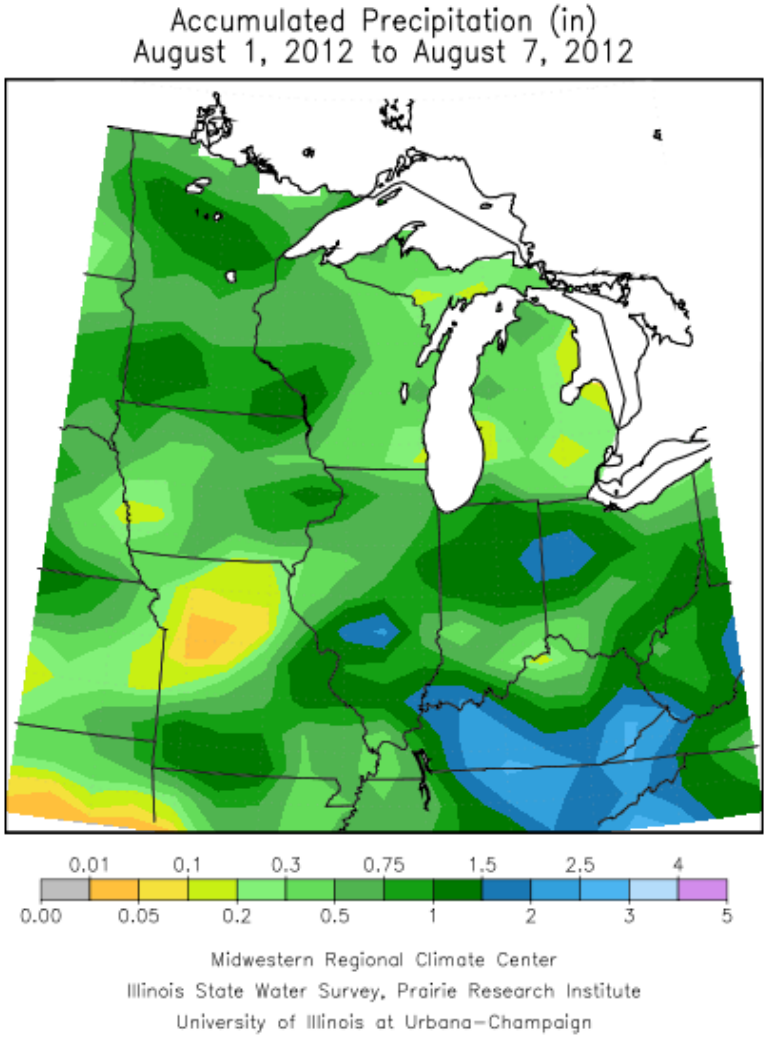
The National Wildland Fire Potential Outlook shows all of Illinois has above normal potential for significant fire for the month of August. The rain in Southern Illinois over the past week has temporarily reduced the risk of fire low or little risk. The fire risk potential is expected to remain above normal for September, October, and November. The entire National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook is attached.



Office of Water Resources

We are monitoring permitted water withdrawals from Public Waters to ensure compliance with the permit limits. Dynegy – Kendall Energy had to stop their water withdrawal from the Illinois River on August 6. There have been short windows of time were they have started pumping again. The power plant in Braidwood is also monitoring Kankakee River flows closely since they have been close to their permitted limit of usage of Public Waters.

The following graphic shows the amount of rain received in the past 7 days. With the rainfall last week, the Public Waters throughout Illinois have risen. However, this rise in stream flows will be short term, i.e. 1 – 2 weeks. A few inquiries have been received about riparian owners pumping water out of streams leaving little or no water downstream.



Office of Mines and Minerals

The Gateway Mine is the mine that is running out of water. This mine is owned by Peabody Coulterville Mining, LLC, which is a subsidiary of Peabody Energy. The mine is located southwest of the town of Coulterville in Randolph County. The Gateway Mine is an underground coal mine that produces coal from the Herrin No. 6 coal seam. The mine produces approximately 3.0 million tons per year with a

workforce of 250 people. The mine gets a majority of it water from a reservoir that dams the upper reaches of the Marys River. With the prolonged drought in the area the mine has essentially drained the water available it and is looking for additional sources. A mine of this size can consume more than 1 million gallons of water a day.

Statewide report of fish kills July 31-August 6

Last week had no reports of fish kills in the rivers and streams in northeastern Illinois. Rains in the north portion of that region provided some relief to nearly all streams north of I-80. However, the Kankakee River and Mazon River, both South of I-80, are very low. The Mazon has declined to 0.0 cfs (probably pooled), and the Kankakee is down to an average of 571 cfs (normal is 1900 - 2000 cfs).

Two fish kills on private lakes in southwestern Illinois totaling 9.1 acres.

Two ponds in the Metro East area reported fish kills.

Two private pond fish kills were reported in the southern tip of Illinois.

Small fish kill on Whitley Creek. Whitley Creek flows into the east side of Lake Shelbyville. It is almost completely dry (along with all the other feeder streams) 2-3 miles upstream of the lake. One of the last remaining pools under the bridge had a few large dead suckers in it.

There were reports of a fish kill on the Green River in northwestern Illinois but our biologist found no dead fish at various locations. Several of the ditches that feed into the Green are either dry or nearly dry and these are the ditches where weed shiners (state endangered) used to be found. One ditch with very low water still held numerous weed shiners but another, with low water, held none. It is hoped they moved down into the Green River and survived. The Green River is very low, most areas only ankle deep. It looks very bad.

Statewide report of fish kills July 23-30

Division personnel investigated a possible pollution-caused fish kill last week in Iroquois County. The impacted reach was 10.62 miles of Hooper Branch and Beaver Creek. The estimated number of fish killed was 63,177. The investigation is on-going and no specific cause of the kill has been determined.

Two private pond fish kills near Decatur, 4 acres and 5 acres.

Two fish kills in southwestern Illinois on private waters, 8 acres total

There was a large fish kill in the stilling basin below the Rend Lake spillway. The water level finally fell below 405 (bottom of the notch) and in the extreme heat the fish trapped in the stilling basin died quickly. This happens every year the water level drops below 405 in Rend which is most years. The large majority of dead fish are rough fish including asian carp, common carp, buffalo, gar, drum, and shad. There were a few LMB, WHB, BLG CCF, and FCF as well. Let me know if you have any questions. Thanks.

Two private pond fish kills totaling 2.75 acres

Most of the streams in the northern counties have improved water volumes, but south areas are still suffering.

	median flow	current flow	low for year
Aux Sable Creek	42 cfs	5.6 cfs	na
DesPlaines River	235	377	125
Dupage R. West Br	44	106	na
Fox River - Montgomery	813	279	110
Fox River - Dayton	729	434	123
Kankakee River - Wil	1890	739	na
Mazon River	28	0.39	na

Aux Sable has the largest viable population in the State of the Greater Redhorse (State Endangered). I believe it is the only place where larval and juvenile Greater Redhorse have been collected (by IDNR and INHS). Currently, Aux Sable Creek is dry for over 1/4 mi in one location.

The Mazon was scheduled for contaminate samples this year. Not sure if that can be accomplished

Statewide report of fish Kills July 16-22

There has been a substantial loss of mussels in the Fox River and some in the Kankakee River. As many stranded live mussels as possible were collected and moved to deeper water. Due to time and man-power constraints these mussels were not counted or identified

Drought related fish die-offs appear to have ceased for now in northeastern IL but the conditions are still very precarious with all rivers but the DuPage and Des Plaines near or at record low flows. Note below the current flow compared to the median flow for this time of year:
The Fox River at Montgomery: currently 260 cubic feet per second (cfs) - median flow for July is ~800 - 900 cfs
The Fox was at 110 cfs during the fish kill early this month. Following rains in the upper watershed last week, flow rose to over 600 cfs, but has receded to 260 cfs today.
Fox River at Dayton: currently 383 cfs - median flow is ~800 - 900 cfs
Dayton fell to a low of 123 cfs on July 9, which is a historic low for that date, and possibly over-all low flow.
Kankakee River: currently 669 cfs - median flow is ~2000 cfs. The river rose this weekend from low flows of ~400cfs.
DesPlaines River: currently 253 cfs - median flow ~250-300 cfs
Dupage River: currently 100 cfs. median is ~ 80cfs
The Dupage is the only river that has not experienced severely reduced flows this July.
5 private ponds in west central Illinois
4 private ponds in the Peoria/Galesburg area
4 private ponds in the Charleston area reported
1 private pond in southwestern Illinois
1 pond near Bloomington and 1 near Danville
Large fish kill below the spillway at Lake Decatur- mostly Asian carp
Statewide Report of Fish Kills July 9-15
Mississippi River, northern Illinois pools- minor kill of game fish including muskies and northern pike
Rock River, Sterling- minor kill of game fish including northern pike and muskies
Fox River, Aurora- hundreds of dead fish- mostly sucker species and a few dead muskies and northern pike.
Fox River, Silver Springs to Montgomery- hundreds of fish, again, mostly sucker species and a few muskies and northern pike
Kankakee River- Kankakee to Wilmington- numerous sucker species and a few muskies
DesPlaines River- Riverside/Lyons- a few sucker species and 2 muskies
Kendall County Forest Preserve District, Harris pond- substantial kill involving largemouth bass, bluegill, and crappie
Sugar Creek Lake in the Shawnee Forest (USFS)- a substantial kill with several thousand dead fish- largemouth bass, bluegill and channel catfish
Private ponds and lakes in the Metro East area- 7 kills reported to the biologist
Rend Lake Sailboat Harbor- dozens of dead largemouth bass, tournament mortality. Too hot during the tournament.
Embarras River- Lawrenceville- hundreds of dead fish between the Rt. 1 and the Highway 50 bridges- gizzard shad, flathead catfish, buffalo and sucker species.
Embarras River- Charleston- Many mussel beds have dried up leading to a mussel die-off
Little Wabash river- 20 miles South of Effingham. Hundreds of dead fish
Little Wabash River- south of Mt. Erie
Little Wabash River- Wynoose- Hundreds of dead fish
Vermillion River- Streator- thousands of dead fish just below the dam. Many were asian carp
Illinois River Backwater - Bartonville- Mendenhall Road Wetlands- Sever fish kill. Many asian carp
Illinois River Backwater- Rice Lake- Minor fish kill
Spring Creek Backwater- north Springfield- major kill on a small backwater pond
Sugar Creek- Sangamon Co. minor kill- all species

6 reported private pond fish kills in the west Peoria/Galesburg area

Powerton Lake- Tazewell County- Severe fish kill, tens of thousands of dead fish. Many shad, largemouth and smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, channel catfish

LaSalle Lake- Hundreds of dead fish

Braidwood Lake- minor kill

Heidecke Lake- minor kill

Sangchris Lake- substantial kill of largemouth bass, striped bass, white bass, shad, channel catfish and flathead catfish

Clinton Lake- substantial kill of hybrid striped bass, largemouth bass, shad channel catfish and flathead catfish

Old hatchery pond, Village of Spring Grove- 100 dead largemouth bass

National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook

National Interagency Fire Center
Predictive Services

Issued: August 1, 2012

Next Issue: September 1, 2012

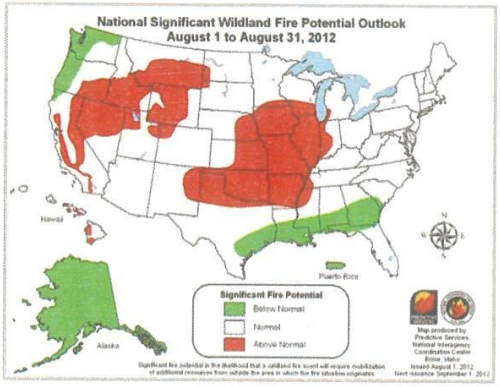
Wildland Fire Outlook – August through November 2012

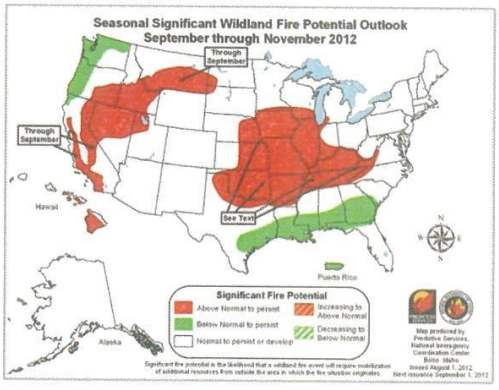
The August through November 2012 significant fire potential outlooks are shown below. The primary factors influencing these outlooks are:

- **El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO):** Equatorial Pacific sea surface temperatures continue to rise, indicating an increasing likelihood of El Niño conditions developing by the end of the summer.

- **Drought:** Much of the central section of the U.S., parts of the West and parts of New England and Florida received below normal rainfall in July. Meanwhile, much of the Great Basin and the southwest, the western Gulf States, and much of the Tennessee Valley and Appalachians received above normal rainfall. Drought area increased across most of the central and western states with extreme to exceptional drought over much of the central Rockies, the Plains, and the mid- and upper-Mississippi Valley. Extreme to exceptional drought continued over much of interior Georgia.

- **Fuel Conditions:** Below normal live and dead fuel moistures, and above normal Energy Release Components (ERCs), especially in the fine fuels, stretch across much of the central western U.S. from the southern California mountains east through Nevada; southeast Oregon; southern Idaho; northwest Utah; southern Montana; Wyoming; and northwest Colorado. Many of these areas are also experiencing heavier and more continuous than normal fine fuel crops, which leads to greater than normal fire behavior and rates of spread. Worsening drought in the central U.S. is leading to low fuel moistures in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, spreading west into Kansas, Oklahoma and north Texas. In the far northwestern portion of the U.S., mild and moist conditions thus far have kept fuels somewhat moist, even though the fine fuel crops are abundant. The far southeastern U.S. will continue to see periodic precipitation events and tropical activity increasing fuel moistures and reducing fire potential.





Note: Significant fire potential is defined as the likelihood that a wildland fire event will require mobilization of additional resources from outside the area in which the fire situation originates.

Past Weather and Drought

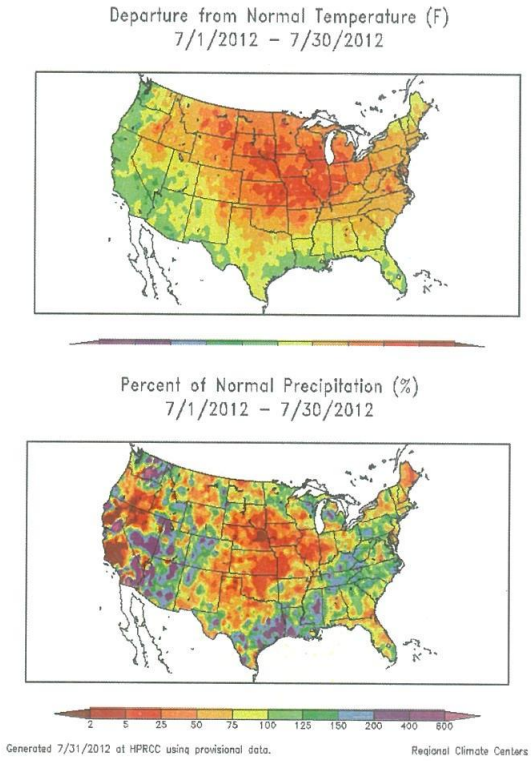
High pressure aloft settled over the central and western U.S. in July, bringing unusually hot weather to much of the central and eastern states. Meanwhile, a series of lows moved into the West while a persistent monsoon surged into the Southwest, keeping temperatures cooler than normal along the West coast and across the southwest deserts.

Temperatures soared to six to ten degrees above normal over much of the central and northern plains and the mid and upper Mississippi Valley. Overall, most of the country experienced above normal temperatures except along the west coast, the far southwest and along the western Gulf coast, where temperatures were generally two to four degrees below normal.

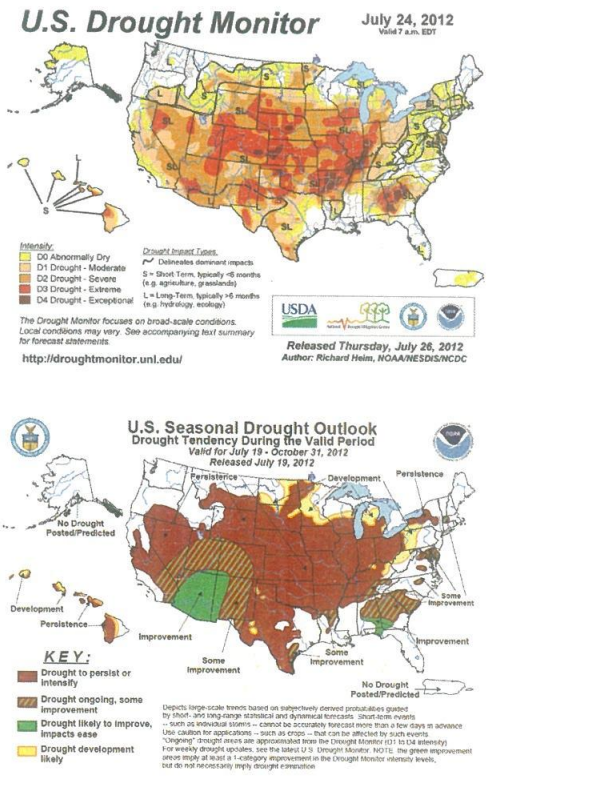
Precipitation anomalies were largely driven by the persistent monsoon in the southwest where Arizona, southern Nevada, Utah, and western Colorado received 150 to 400 percent of normal rainfall. Also in the west, much of eastern Washington and north central Oregon recorded over 200 percent of normal precipitation. In the east, the Gulf coast from central Texas to Mississippi as well as the Tennessee Valley and the Appalachians received 150 to 300 percent of normal rainfall.

Few areas of the country escaped some level of drought, including the northwest and far northern Rockies, the Gulf coastal region, the mid-Atlantic coast, far northern New England, and the northern Great Lakes region. The rest of the nation experienced worsening drought conditions with portions of at least 34 states in severe to exceptional drought.

Departure from Normal Temperature (top) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (bottom) *(from High Plains Regional Climate Center)*



U.S. Drought Monitor (top) and Drought Outlook (bottom) *(from National Drought Mitigation Center and the Climate Prediction Center)*



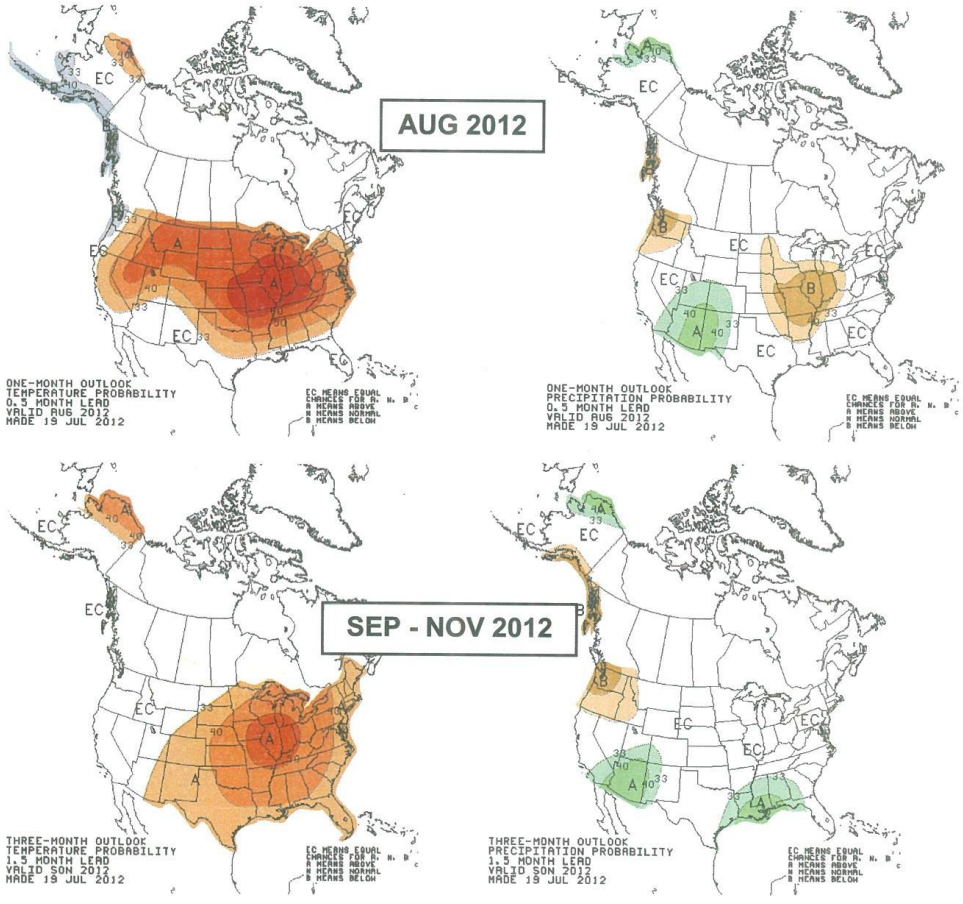
Weather and Climate Outlooks

Rising sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean and other oceanic indicators continue to point to El Niño conditions developing by late summer. However, it is likely that atmospheric effects of El Niño will not be felt across the U.S. until this fall or winter.

Current climate projections by the Climate Prediction Center continue to trend toward a neutral but transitioning state as summer ends and fall begins. For August, this would suggest a very high probability of above normal temperatures over most of the U.S. except the southwest, along the Gulf coast, and along the Oregon, Washington and southern Alaska coasts. Precipitation projections for August indicate a high likelihood of below median precipitation for the northwest and the mid and upper Mississippi Valley with an elevated likelihood of above median precipitation in the Four Corners region and for northern Alaska.

For September through November, climate projections suggest a continuation of the above normal temperatures for much of the eastern two-thirds of the nation and for northern Alaska. Precipitation projections continue to favor a likelihood of above median precipitation for the southwest and northern Alaska and also the Gulf Coast region. Below median precipitation is likely for the Northwest and the southern Alaska coast.

Top row: One-month (August) outlook for temperature (left) and precipitation (right). Bottom row: Three month (September-November) outlook for temperatures (left) and precipitation (right). *(from Climate Prediction Center/NOAA)*



Area Discussions

Alaska: Significant fire potential is expected to be below normal for all of Alaska in August with normal significant fire potential expected for September through November. Above normal temperatures are forecast for the North Slope during August with below normal temperatures forecast along the coastal areas of southern Alaska. Precipitation is expected to be above normal for northwest Alaska. August typically marks the end of fire season for Alaska with few new fires and minimal growth on existing fires occurring later in the year. Alaska has seen well below normal numbers of fire and acres burned through July. This trend is expected to continue. Mid-October usually brings snow cover to the Interior with South Central beginning to see snow cover in November.

Southwest: Normal significant fire potential is expected for all of Southwest Area except for above normal potential over the Texas Panhandle and northeastern and north central New Mexico for August. During early August the eastern half of the Area and especially eastern New Mexico into west Texas are more likely to be hotter and drier than normal due to the presence of upper level high pressure. By mid- to late August, New Mexico will likely begin to moisten up while Arizona likely becomes hotter and drier. Areas of dryness and above normal temperatures are likely during the month which could increase initial attack but except for the highlighted area, the probability of large, prolonged fires is low.

Normal significant fire potential is also expected across the entire Southwest Area from September through November. As El Niño becomes entrenched during this period, the Southwest Area will likely see above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures across New Mexico. Near normal temperatures are expected across Arizona.

Northern Rockies: Significant fire potential is expected to be above normal across much of the southern half of the Area during August. Fire season typically reaches its peak during late August in the Northern Rockies but initial attack peaked in July in eastern Montana, much earlier than expected. A secondary peak is expected across central and eastern Montana in mid-August as the moderate to severe drought conditions continue. Western Montana and northern Idaho are expected to see a typical increase in significant fire potential through August with activity reaching its peak late in the month. August is likely to be an active month for the Northern Rockies as warm and dry conditions combine with above normal convective activity, especially toward the end of the month. Fine fuels have cured completely and heavier fuels have reached very low fuel moisture levels. ERCs remain above normal across the southern half of the Area.

Above normal significant fire potential is expected to continue over the southern half of the Northern Rockies through September and possibly into October. A warm and dry end of fire season is likely for the Area which could extend the season into October. Expect wind events to become more frequent in September as dry cold fronts sweep across the Area. However, burn periods are shorter and insolation decreases considerably in the fall. After September or mid-October expected normal conditions to develop as the Area transitions out of fire season.

Western Great Basin: Above normal significant fire potential is expected for northern and central Western Great Basin during August. This is one of the most active months for fires in the Area. Above normal temperatures are expected to continue through at least the first half of August in northern and central Nevada; with below normal temperatures, showers and thunderstorms over southern Nevada from increased monsoonal moisture. A weak area of low pressure may move over parts of western and northern Nevada by the first weekend of August, possibly bringing increased thunderstorm activity. The warm temperatures have continued to dry fuels increasing the lightning efficiency at all elevations over the northern half of Nevada. Any lightning will increase the potential for fire starts through August. July temperatures have been above normal over northern Nevada and near-to-below normal over southern Nevada. Very dry conditions continued over northern and western Nevada with precipitation below 25 percent of normal over the last 30 days. Precipitation increased in July over southern and eastern Nevada to over 200 percent of normal in some areas, due to monsoonal moisture. ERCs were well above normal through mid-July in all areas of Nevada, but dropped significantly from mid to late July over southern and eastern Nevada due to increased precipitation. Some ERCs over northern and western Nevada exceeded record highs for July. August outlooks call for above normal temperatures across all of Nevada, and ERCs returning to above the 95th percentile across northern

and western Nevada. Severe drought continues across much of Nevada except pockets of moderate drought over central and northeast Nevada; with extreme drought over the western, northwest and northeast parts of the state.

Due to the abundance of fuel and the dryness of new growth and carryover fuels, above normal significant fire potential is expected to continue over the northern half of Nevada through September and possibly October. Fuel moistures remain very low in the north, and precipitation is not expected to be significant through September. Fire season typically slows in September, but if conditions remain warm and dry, fire season may persist. Significantly wetter conditions will need to occur over the northern half of Nevada in order for significant fire potential to return to normal. Drought is likely to persist across all but the southern and southeast portion of Nevada, where some improvement is expected. Forecasts for September, October, and November indicate wetter conditions in the fall over parts of southern and eastern Nevada is possible, with drier conditions more likely over western and northern Nevada.

Eastern Great Basin: Significant fire potential across Utah and western Wyoming dropped considerably with the onset of monsoonal thunderstorm activity in early July. Frequent moisture surges into the Eastern Great Basin lowered fire danger indices to near normal. The southern half of the Area is expected to remain largely under the influence of monsoonal flow early in August, maintaining a normal significant fire potential for central and southern Utah. Drier northern Utah valleys and the lower elevations of southern Idaho will continue to see above normal significant fire potential during August. Lower than normal July precipitation in these areas, especially over southwestern Idaho, and heavy fine fuel loading will both contribute to rapid and extreme fire growth. While the central Idaho mountains received a fair amount of lightning during July, overall significant fire activity remained below normal. However, August is typically the most active month for fire occurrence for this region.

Above normal significant fire potential is expected to continue into September across the lower elevations of Idaho and northern Utah as warm and dry conditions are anticipated for the first part of the month. Fire potential will then decrease as significant fall storms track through the Eastern Great Basin. Winds ahead of early fall cold fronts combined with abnormally dry fuels could lead to periods of increased significant fire activity.

Northwest: Significant fire potential will be above normal across the southeastern corner and below normal across the western and northern portions of the Area in August. July was cooler than average for the western half of the Northwest Area and warmer than average for the eastern half. A surge of monsoonal moisture brought outbreaks of wet thunderstorms mid-month resulting in precipitation totals well above average for much of Washington and in sections of northeast and southwest Oregon while southeastern Oregon remained very dry. Cool and moist weather in late June and July significantly slowed and occasionally reversed the rise of fire danger indices normally observed through the first half of summer, especially in eastern Washington and southwest Oregon. As a result, ERC and fuel moisture values reflect the unusually low large fire potential across much of Washington and southwestern Oregon. Only in southeastern Oregon have fire danger indices remained unusually high. The effects of the cool, moist weather from June and July are expected to linger into August on the west side of the Cascades and in northeastern Washington. Elsewhere, fire danger indices are anticipated to approach or exceed typical August values.

Late summer and early fall are not expected to be particularly hot or dry over the majority of the Northwest Area. Therefore, significant fire potential in areas that have been largely below normal through summer is expected to remain generally below normal through September. After September, large fire occurrence is infrequent over the Area. The region most at risk for significant wildfires for the September portion of the seasonal outlook is southeastern Oregon, which has remained quite dry.

Northern California and Hawaii: Significant fire potential is expected to be above normal across southern and eastern portions of the Area, with below normal significant fire potential in the northwestern corner for August through October. Despite recent short term cool and moist weather, critical dryness levels continue across parts of the southern interior and eastern mountains. A more prolonged cool, wet pattern occurred across Northwest California and moistened fuels considerably. Near normal significant fire potential continues elsewhere.

Gradual drying and increasing trade winds have expanded drought conditions across the lower Hawaiian Islands, where above normal significant fire potential is expected from August through October.

Southern California: Significant fire potential remains above normal across the higher elevations of Southern California, with normal conditions elsewhere. Near to slightly below normal temperatures are expected throughout August. Below average monsoonal moisture inputs will lead to dry conditions and reduced thunderstorm activity, except in the eastern deserts.

Above normal significant fire potential will continue in the higher elevations of Southern California through September. Above normal significant fire potential will then shift southward and the southwestern mountains stretching to the coastal areas will see above normal conditions persist from September through October. Significant fire potential will return to normal in Central California. Above normal precipitation is expected across central California for the fall, with near normal amounts across southern California. Expect one or two offshore flow events per month.

Rocky Mountain: Significant fire potential remains above normal across most of Wyoming and northwestern Colorado. An increase in monsoon moisture resulted in a reduction in significant fire potential over most of Colorado and eastern Wyoming during the second half of July. Average moisture should develop over a large portion of the Rocky Mountain Area. Nevertheless, in the case of western Wyoming and northwest Colorado, August is on average one of the drier months of the year. The recent July trend of drier and warmer than average conditions in eastern sections of Kansas and Nebraska is predicted to persist during August. Above normal significant fire potential is expected during August for eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas.

Normal significant fire potential is expected for the Area from September through November. Warmer and drier conditions are anticipated to linger over eastern Nebraska and Kansas, with significant fire potential remaining above normal until October and November. Average temperature and precipitation patterns are likely over the Rocky Mountain Area. During the September through November period, occasional prefrontal conditions result in short duration wind driven grass fires in the lower elevations and eastern plains.

Eastern Area: Significant fire potential is expected to be above normal across the mid-Mississippi Valley and the lower Great Lakes states for August. At least moderate drought is predicted to persist across much of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, parts of western Indiana and the far southwestern and south-central Great Lakes through the late summer and early fall. Below normal soil moistures are expected to persist or increase into September over these areas. ERCs and drought indices were above the 90th percentile across these areas and fuel moistures were below the 90th percentile in late July. These areas were drier and warmer than normal through much of June and July. Even with much needed rainfall through the second half of July, drought remained in place across these areas.

Warmer and drier than normal conditions are forecast to persist across the mid-Mississippi Valley and the lower Great Lakes, keeping above normal significant fire potential across these areas. An increase in precipitation events is forecast across the mid-Mississippi Valley later in the fall and into the early winter. If this occurs, fire potential will decrease across the areas of concern. Until this weather pattern develops, any windy and dry periods will lead to elevated significant fire potential across the southern Great Lakes southward into the mid-Mississippi Valley. Near normal fire potential is expected across the rest of the Eastern Area through rest of the summer and fall.

Southern Area: The southern plains, Oklahoma and Arkansas will see above normal significant fire potential. Above average temperatures, below average humidity and precipitation are expected to persist. Above average rain fall expected over the southern Gulf states and across the southeastern Mississippi Valley should keep significant fire potential normal to below normal. Tropical activity is expected to increase but not until mid-August.

A great deal of variability in precipitation from September through November is anticipated with a significantly wetter pattern showing north to south over the Mississippi Valley. Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma could experience more significant improvement in the drought situation during October. Above normal significant fire

potential could reemerge in November across a large area from Oklahoma and Arkansas, east to Kentucky and Tennessee. This could possibly expand to western Virginia and North Carolina with below average precipitation influencing development of the fall fire season. The fall leaf drop period could increase fire activity. Elsewhere, normal significant fire potential is expected.

For questions about this outlook please contact the National Interagency Fire Center at (208) 387-5050.

Historic and Predicted Wildland Fires and Acres Burned Data

Based on data reported year to date in 2012, nationally there were 75 percent of the average number of fires burning approximately 95 percent of the average acres. Nationally, as of July 31, the 10 year average number of fires is 50,023 and the 10 year average acres burned is 4,203,435. The following table displays 10 year historical, current and predicted information pertaining to fire statistics.

Jul Reported Year-To-Date		AVG reported for Aug	Projection for Aug YTD+Forecast	Average Reported YTD Aug	10 Yr Low YTD Aug	Year of Low	10 Yr High YTD Aug	Year of High
ALASKA								
Fires	321	40	349	489	276	2006	648	2010
Acres	207,217	599,537	317,537	1,759,680	56,553	2008	6,143,152	2004
NORTHWEST								
Fires	895	1,144	1,540	2,723	1,870	2010	3,521	2004
Acres	666,800	193,317	860,117	345,124	93,051	2010	1,049,796	2002
NORTH OPS								
Fires	2,162	715	2,811	2,806	1,775	2011	3,826	2006
Acres	46,213	37,523	59,612	146,989	17,584	2011	816,847	2008
SOUTH OPS								
Fires	2,519	633	3,042	3,200	2,626	2006	3,930	2007
Acres	35,244	66,690	59,417	169,259	46,462	2003	365,985	2002
NORTHERN ROCKIES								
Fires	1,769	883	2,652	2,330	1,415	2010	3,339	2006
Acres	481,292	196,453	874,197	315,931	3,339	2009	964,595	2007
EAST BASIN								
Fires	1,374	685	2,257	1,809	1,183	2008	2,512	2004
Acres	974,440	252,370	1,479,181	578,763	80,302	2004	2,044,839	2007
WEST BASIN								
Fires	432	2	433	592	0	2010	981	2006
Acres	131,708	-31,480	68,747	326,497	0	2003	1,140,197	2006
SOUTHWEST								
Fires	2,057	467	2,352	3,512	2,160	2010	5,319	2006
Acres	519,070	38,402	549,061	648,174	117,554	2001	2,089,825	2011
ROCKY MOUNTAIN								
Fires	2,862	634	3,771	2,272	1,693	2004	3,322	2004
Acres	618,131	55,146	728,423	195,302	41,564	2004	623,177	2002
EASTERN AREA								
Fires	8,701	907	9,684	10,126	4,496	2011	13,534	2002
Acres	87,263	5,778	98,819	104,640	43,405	2011	195,448	2008
SOUTHERN AREA								
Fires	14,484	2,217	15,994	28,707	11,988	2006	42,112	2006
Acres	320,971	79,046	346,212	1,207,754	228,755	2004	3,443,961	2011
NATIONALLY								
Fires	37,576	8,562	42,533	58,586	44,684	2011	80,744	2006
Acres	4,088,349	1,605,384	4,892,262	5,808,819	2,679,598	2011	7,924,449	2006

Prepared August 1, 2012 by the National Interagency Coordination Center Predictive Services Staff. The information above was obtained *primarily* from Incident Management Situation Reports from 2002-2012, however some inaccuracies and inconsistencies have been corrected. Therefore, the data may not reflect other historic records and should *not* be considered for official statistical purposes.

Note: This national outlook and some geographic area assessments are currently available at the NICC and GACC websites. The GACC websites can also be accessed through the NICC webpage at: http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/predictive/outlooks/outlooks.htm